Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XVI. FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1835. No. 783.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

NOTICE

To Brick Makers and Brick Layers!

I WISH to employ some person to superintend the making and burning of 150,000 BRICK; and I also wish to employ some person to build me a good BRICK DWELLING HOUSE. None need apply unless he can come well recommended for skill industry and sobriety.

C. F. FAUCETTE

Orange county, July 22. 79—3w

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to Alabama, will sell the valuable *TRACT OF LAND* on which his mother now lives, containing about one hundred and twenty acres, lying in Orange county, N. C. two miles northwest of Hillsborough, on the main road leading to Milton and Danville. About half of the above tract is wood land, well watered. The improvements are a single story dwelling house with four rooms, and all out houses necessary for the convenience and accommodation of a large family. There is also an excellent orchard of good fruit, and a fine meadow on the above tract. The situation is handsome, high, and healthy. All persons wishing to purchase are desired to call and view the premises.

WILLIAM C. PALMER.

July 17. 78—

LAST NOTICE.

THE subscribers, desirous of closing their business in this place respectfully solicit all those indebted to their concern, to call and settle their accounts by the 1st of September next. Longer indulgence cannot and will not be given.

CAIN & KIRKLAND.

July 16. 78—

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber, in Wake county, from the stable or lot of Benjamin Rogers, esq. on the night of the 3d inst. a GRAY MARE, 11 or 12 years old, in tolerable good order, dark mane and nick tailed. She is blind in the left eye, and close built. She is supposed to have been Stolen, or taken out said stable. Any information will be thankfully received, or a liberal reward will be given for the mare if delivered to me five(miles east of Hillsborough, or so secured that I may get her again. A liberal reward will be also given for the apprehension of the thief, if stolen.

JAMES STRAYHORN.

July 16. 78 3w

Plantation For Sale.

THE PLANTATION be longing to the Rev. John Witherspoon on which he lately resided, about one mile and a quarter from town, is offered for sale. The Plantation contains about six hundred acres, is very pleasantly situated, has on it a very good Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses, and some very good meadow. Persons desirous of purchasing can view the premises. For terms apply to

EDMUND STRUDWICK.

☞ If not sooner disposed of, the above property will be offered at public sale, before the court-house door, on Tuesday of next August Court. Terms made known on the day of sale.

July 2. 46—

TANNERS SEE!

1000 LBS. best Northern TALLOW for sale at the store of

WALKER ANDERSON & Co.

Hillsborough, May 22. 72—

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1835.

Turner & Philips vs. *Charles Philips,* } Original Attachment. Levied on a Tract of Land adjoining the Town of Hillsborough.

IT is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless the Defendant appears at the next term of said court, to be held at the Court House in Hillsborough on the fourth Monday in August next, enter into bond and security and plead to issue, that judgment will be entered against him by default.

Witness John Taylor, clerk of said court, 4th Monday in May, 1835.

JOHN TAYLOR, c. c. c.

Price Adv. $4 00 73w

NOTICE.

WANTED to purchase from five to ten thousand yards of

Tow, and Tow and Cotton CLOTH,

for which the highest price will be given in Merchandise

LATIMER & BARKER.

May 23. 72—

BACON AND LARD For Sale.

THE subscriber has on hand, a quantity of first rate BACON and LARD

STEPHEN MOORE.

July 28. 80—

FORTUNE'S HOME!!

$6,000 for $4!

The eighth class of the North Carolina

STATE LOTTERY, FOR 1835.

Stevenson & Points, *Managers*

CAPITAL PRIZE, } $6000!

DO not delay calling or sending in your orders to Fortune's Home for the drawing will certainly take place on Saturday the 22d inst. at MILTON, Caswell, N. C.

In the late drawings we have been paying a number of Capital Prizes and it may be that yours will be the next.

Principal Prizes.

One prize of $6,000—one of $4,000—one of $3,000—ten of $1,000—and ten of $500—besides many of $300, $200, $100, $50, &c. &c. &c. amounting in all to

180,000 DOLLARS.

Whole Tickets, . . $4
Halves, ... 2
Quarters, ... 1

☞ Tickets for sale in the greatest variety of numbers, at David Yarbrough's old stand in Hillsborough, N. C. by

ALLEN PARKS, *Agent.*

August 1. 80—3w

WANTED,

A first rate Journeyman Blacksmith.

A GOOD WORKMAN of respectability and steady habits, with a small family, can take a part of the business, or be employed at good wages by the month or year.

WM. D. KIRKSEY.

Chapel Hill, Aug. 1. 80

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the firm of NORFLEET & HENDERSON, up to the 10th of February 1835 are requested to make payment to W. H. GRIMES, to whom the notes and accounts of the firm are transferred up to that date.

NORFLEET & HENDERSON.

N. B. In consequence of my determination to leave the state, it is necessary that the notes and accounts should be closed *immediately*. Those persons, therefore, who are indebted to the said firm before and up to the 10th of February, are requested to make payment at once, as no further indulgence can be given.

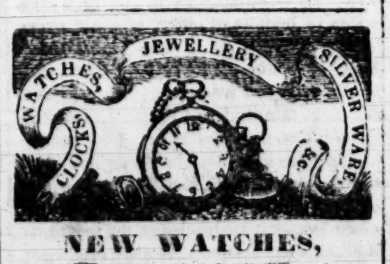
W. H. GRIMES.

Chapel Hill, Aug. 1. 80—3w

THE subscribers take this method of informing the citizens of CHAPEL HILL and its vicinity, that they have purchased the entire STOCK OF GOODS, and hereafter the business will be conducted by them alone.

NORFLEET & HENDERSON.

August 1. 80—3w



NEW WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &C.

HUNTINGTON & LYNCH

HAVE just received an extensive assortment of goods in their line, consisting of all kinds of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

***Rich and Fashionable* JEWELLERY,**

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of different kinds,

THERMOMETERS,

SPECTACLES, Gold, Silver-Plated, and Steel, to suit all ages.

Also an assortment of

PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold unusually low for CASH.

WATCHES repaired at short notice, and warranted.

April 24. 68—

MR. ROBERT COCHRAN is appointed an agent to obtain subscribers to all or either of my several publications, and to receive and receipt for any monies due me on account thereof.

DUFF GREEN.

Salisbury, May 23. 72—

FOR SALE.

A GOOD, strong, family BAROUCHE, and two sets of Harness; also a plain SULKY with Harness.

Inquire at this office.

May 21 71—6w

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION

The Debates in the Convention of North-Carolina,

WHICH ASSEMBLED AT RALEIGH, JUNE 4, 1835. TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION.

IN consequence of the numerous applications on the subject, the subscribers have determined, if sufficient encouragement be given, to publish in a neat volume, with all convenient despatch, THE DEBATES IN THE CONVENTION, which recently met in this city. For the purpose of ascertaining whether a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to justify the undertaking, these PROPOSALS are issued.

The Volume which will probably make from 300 to 400 pages, will be printed with a handsome type, on good paper, and will be furnished to subscribers, bound in boards, at THREE DOLLARS a Copy, payable on delivery.

JOS. GALES & SON.

☞ *Subscriptions to this work received at this office until the first of September.*

Raleigh, August 1st, 1835. 81—

The Lady's Book for July,

WAS PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST JULY

THIS number commenced a new volume, and contains one of the plates of Fashions, which has rendered this work so celebrated; also, the Fashions of the olden time. Five similar plates will be given this year.

$3 PER ANNUM PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Every number contains a steel engraving, or a plate of Fashions elegantly coloured; two pages of Music; two Engravings of distinguished authors; embellishments of scientific subjects, or views of remarkable places.

GALLERY OF PORTRAITS.

Under this head will be published, likenesses of distinguished authors in this country and in Europe. Already have been issued, striking resemblances of Bulwer, Brougham, Hogg, and Cunningham and the following are now ready for press and will be published two in each number, until the whole is completed, Shelley, Lewis, Moore, Coleridge, Rodgers, D'Israeli Neele, Mad. de Stael, Jane Porter, Campbell, Roscoe, and Southey. A fac simile of Washington's hand writing, and of his accounts, will be found in the August number. Also, Steel Engravings of the parting hour, illustrated, by N. C. Brooks, A. M; a view of Park Place, New York Excerptæ; Anthologia, by M Carey, esq.; Embroidery; Music, &c.—The signatures of distinguished citizens will be continued. In short, no effort is spared to render this work paramount to all others of a similar nature.

L. A. GODEY, *Publisher.*

No. 3 Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

The subscriber, to convince those persons wishing to subscribe for the Lady's Book, that there is no deception in the work, will forward any month's number as a specimen, by sending him a letter, post paid.

If any of our agents should have extra numbers of volume 10 on hand, that they cannot use, they will confer a particular favor on the publisher by returning them immediately, accompanied with a note stating the number sent, and who they are from.

We are so nearly out of volume 10, that we wish to provide a supply in season.

☞ Newspapers exchanging with the Lady's Book will confer a favor on the subscriber by giving the above three or four insertions.

August 9. 81—

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.

Superior Court of Law, March Term, 1835.

William Hardy and others v. *Joseph D. Hughes, ex'r. and others.* } Petition for legacies.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Daniel and Livinia his wife, Henrietta Hardy, Frances Hardy, Winny Hardy, David Hardy, Gennet Hardy, Cordy Hardy, Mary Hardy, William Hardy, James Hardy, and Montelius Hardy, and Mary Thomson, Edward Thomson, Rowan Thomson, Leroy Thomson, Martha Thomson, William Thomson, Attelia Thomson, and Elizabeth Thomson, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said defendants to appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and decreed accordingly.

Witness, George W. Bruce, clerk of our said Court, at office, in Hillsborough, the second Monday of March, A. D. 1835.

GEO. W. BRUCE, *C. S. C.*

Price Adv. $3 50 81—6w

State of North-Carolina,

Person County.

In Equity, May Term, 1835.

Lawrence V. Hargis & others vs. *Gaston S. Hargis & others.* } Petition to sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Gaston S., Sarah Ann, and Marion Hargis, and Johns and Emily Fort, are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said defendants to appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Person, in the court house at Roxborough, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and answer to this petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and decreed accordingly.

JOHN BRADSHER, *C. M. E.*

Price Adv. $2 62½. 80—6w

JOB-PRINTING,

Executed at this Office with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

TOMATO.

Tech. SALANUM LYCOPERSICUM.
Called Tomato—Love Apple—Jerusalem Apple.

This vegetable, which a few years ago was scarce known as an eatable, has in modern times began to attract a good deal of attention. It is found on a fair trial to be innocent and nutricious. Not only so, but very respectable physicians and other observant gentlemen are firmly persuaded that the habitual use of it is a security against an invasion from the diseases of a warm climate; and some think it a remedy in bilious fever and other autumnal sickness. If this be true, it will be of great importance; for as a diet, we know of no food more pleasant *in any shape*. It is not palatable with some persons at first, but like a taste for oysters, cellery, and a great many luxuries, it soon becomes so to an extraordinary degree: and what is more, it is almost a spontaneous growth in those countries where the necessity for it exists: there is no necessity for planting it more than once, and in a moderately fertile soil the fruit is produced in great perfection. We have heretofore published several opinions to the same effect as this below, and we have done so from a conviction based upon *several years experience in the family*, and upon the concurrence of every person of observation who has used the vegetable. We take the following from the Political Arena of Fredericksburg, Va., and verily believe it is calculated to do more good—confer more happiness upon the South than either the election of Judge White or Martin Van Buren to the Presidency. *Car. Watch.*

The Tomato.—Dr. Bennet, the professor of midwifery and the diseases of women and children, hygeiene and acclimatement, in the Medical College of Lake Erie, which is the Medical Department of the Willoughby University of Lake Erie, at Chagrin, Cuyahoga co. Ohio, in his public introductory lecture recently delivered in that flourishing institution, made the following statement relative to the *Salanum Lycopersicum*, or as it is generally called, tomato, love apple, Jerusalem apple, etc. to wit:

1st. That it (the tomato) is one of the most powerful deobstruents of the MateriaMedica, and that in all those affections of the liver, and other organs where calomel is indicated, it is probably the most effective and least harmful remedial agent known to the profession.

2. That a chemical extract will probably soon be obtained from it which will altogether supersede the use of calomel in the cure of disease.

3. That he has successfully treated serious diarrhœa with this article alone.

4th. That when used as an article of diet it is almost a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia, or indigestion.

5th. That persons removing from the east, or north, to the west or south, should by all means make use of it as an aliment, as it would in that event save them from the danger attendant upon those violent bilious attacks to which almost all unacclimated persons are liable.

6th. That the citizens in general should make use of it, either raw, cooked, or in form of a catsup, with their daily food, as it is the most healthy article of the Materia Alimentaria, &c.

Now if these positions be true, it is of the utmost importance that the public should be made acquainted with the facts, and it is with this view that I now make this communication for the press.

MEDICUS.

N. B—Dr. Bennet states likewise, that the free use of the Tomato would make a person much less liable to an attack of cholera, and that it would in the majority of cases prevent it. M.

The following paragraph is from the New York Evening Star:

The Richmond Enquirer, Richmond Whig, &c. &c. are full of loud lamentations and severe invectives against the fanatics and immediate abolitionists of the north. Well, my dear fellows, what's the remedy? You in the south talk of supporting Van Buren, whom, you know, is the candidate of the abolitionists, and secretly the northern candidate. Open your eyes."

THE EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

We have been favored with a letter from a ship master at Valparaiso, giving some interesting particulars of the effects of the late earthquake in that illfated region, where at the date of the last accounts the earth was not yet calm and quiet, but continuing to quake at times with considerable severity. Nothing intimidated by the repeated destruction of their city, and by the certainty, almost, of a repetition of such disasters, the inhabitants of Conception are now making preparations to rebuild the city upon the same devoted spot.

The writer, speaking of Talcahuana, says: "It is enough to excite the tender feelings of any one whose heart is not of adamant, to see prostrated in heaps of rubbish every building in the town, even to the walls of the strong fort which commanded it, and the miserable, unfortunate inhabitants seeking shelter under a few boards, with a mat spread upon the ground for a bed, and a bundle or trunk for a pillow. To those who were but an hour before in affluence and in the enjoyment of all the comforts of life, but now reduced to humble beggars of charity, this change must be indeed trying. If the heart was ever disposed freely to bestow a gift, I fancy it would do it now. Walking over the ruins this morning, I saw, in several instances, infants in their mother's arms, with nothing but a thatch of leaves and shrubs to cover them."

The writer proceeds to detail many interesting circumstances of this dreadful earthquake, as narrated to him by one of the unfortunate inhabitants. He says: "On the 24th of February, at 10 o'clock in the morning, the earth began to quake, and instantly every one rushed from his dwelling into the streets. At a quarter past ten, the high hills and valleys had apparently as much motion as a ship at sea, or the rocking of a cradle; the stones at the same time moving themselves from the ground. At twenty-five minutes past ten, while the houses were falling in every direction, they perceived at the entrance of the bay a cloud of breakers rushing in upon them. The hills being near, many fled to them as fast as possible, while others resorted to their boats in order to get on board the vessels. In a few moments it reached the shore, and instantly swept every thing before it—taking away furniture, clothing, and every article the inhabitants possessed. About fifty souls found a watery grave. The sea remained in this state a short time, and then receded so far as to leave the vessels aground in the bay which had been at anchor in thirty feet water. This it did three times in succession, when all subsided, and the unfortunate inhabitants were unable to discover hardly a trace of their dwellings. For several days the inhabitants did not arouse from the horrid state of melancholy into which they had been driven. They now, however, begin to pick up the remnants of their dwellings, and prepare for the rainy season, though their courage has sustained a shock which time alone can restore."

The writer visited the city of Conception, in the expectation of disposing of a part of his cargo. He thus describes his visit: "At half past seven in the evening, I mounted a horse and galloped toward the city. At nine I arrived at the ruins of a house which was said to have been worth $25,000. I dismounted with my guide, and in a few moments after travelling over the top of the building, found the family in the garden, seated on the ground, under cover of a few boards, fragments of the wreck, put up in the form of a pyramid. They received me as hospitably as their circumstances would permit, and during the night I received from them an accurate account of the earthquake, which seemed to be the sole topic of conversation. The family was composed of a father, mother, and five children, one of which had for a time been buried in the ruins. It was a little boy, six years of age. He was still alive, with wounds in his head. When the house began to fall, they all, save this little child, made their escape. Its mother instantly rushed upon the ruins where she supposed the child to be, although the building was fast falling. Seeing nothing save his head, with great presence of mind she took a large stone or tile and laid over it, saying, 'My child, this is all I can do for you.' In the same instant a wall attached to the room fell upon the spot, and buried him still deeper. As soon as the severe shocks had subsided, and the house had entirely fallen, they began to extricate him, which they did in a few hours. He was in a kneeling posture, and the tile which had been laid over his head was broken to pieces, and was undoubtedly the means of saving his life. About 10, the family all lay down together, and myself among them. Sleep, however, was far from my eyes, as during the night we perceived sensibly three more light shocks of the

earthquake, which is always the case for months after. As soon as day-light dawned, I took a walk with my guide, and went to the ruins of the cathedral, which was the largest and most costly building in the city. Its walls were from four to seven feet thick, with brick and mortar, but it would have availed nothing, had they been many times that thickness, against this convulsion of the earth. It now looks like a pile of dirt and stones, there not being a trace of the wall left. Under its ruins were buried seventeen persons, honest laborers, who were at the time employed on the building. One of the number was buried alive, and for two days his cries were heard, 'I have only my arm broken.' But the spot being near a large pillar which had not yet fallen, and the earth still in constant motion, no one attempted to save him. He was taken out seventeen days after, his body entirely free from any injury, save a slight wound on his hand. He must have died solely from hunger. One half hour before the cathedral had fallen, all the priests from the seven churches in the city were there. After calling upon those persons who would have been able to have purchased part of my cargo, and receiving for an answer, 'they *would* buy, but they had not a spot to put a thing in,' I returned to the coast, and sailed for Valparaiso, which place sustained little or no injury. *Salem Landmark.*

DEBATE
ON
The Thirty-second Article.
FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Friday, June 26th 1835.

The Convention having resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Fisher in the chair, on the 32d article in the constitution,

Mr. EDWARDS said, he had bestowed some reflection on the subject, and it was due to himself, to his country, and to his Creator, to present the views which led to the conclusion to which he had come. The particular modification of the article under consideration, which he should propose before he resumed his seat, might not perhaps be acceptable to the Convention; but he was free to say, a less concession to the liberty of conscience would not satisfy him.

Mr. E. said, if there was one subject, more than another, on which he desired that his views should not be misunderstood—or upon which he felt imperiously bound by the obligations of duty and a sense of accountability *here* and *hereafter*, to express his opinion, with becoming freedom—it was this. In private life, it had been his habit—indeed, he had prescribed it to himself as a law, to remain silent when religious topics were discussed in his presence; because, while he claimed the right of exercising and enjoying his own opinion, he was unwilling to interfere with or become responsible for the opinions of others. His present situation demanded a different course. The amendment he should propose to incorporate into our constitution was one which, in a spirit of liberalism that would reflect honor on our character as a state, proclaims *universal toleration*. Its object is, to remove all disabilities existing on account of differences of opinion in matters of religion, and conforms in principle to that golden rule—"Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you." Sir! why should a line of discrimination exist? Why retain in your fundamental law, a principle which savours so strongly of persecution and bigotry? A principle which proscribes for opinion's sake—uncitizenizing a portion of the community and denying them an equal participation in the benefits of free government?

Human institutions, said Mr. E., may torture the body—may subject it to the rack—but cannot enslave the mind or control its action. No fetters can hold it bound—even the wretched victim at the stake cannot be debarred the high privilege of pouring out his fervent aspirations at the throne of mercy. Sir, this must and will be so, in despite of all human regulations. And why? Because He, who possesses the power of controlling alike the destinies of nations and of individuals, has proclaimed by unalterable laws, that the consciences of men shall not be controlled in matters which concern their eternal welfare. Man's belief cannot be commanded—the liberty of conscience is a natural right, inviolable and inalienable. No man, by his engagements with society, can surrender it, or absolve himself from the obligation to exercise it freely and without restraint in the discharge of his duty to his God; much less, can society exercise the power of dispossessing him of it.

Sir, said Mr. E., we have proclaimed this truth in our *Bill of Rights*, in language so clear and explicit that "he who runs may read"—"That all men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience." Is the provision in the 32d article consistent with this declaration? Is there not a palpable incongruity between the two? Does not the one give universal scope to the principles of toleration, and conform strictly to the natural rights of man; and does not the other limit and restrict the inestimable rights of conscience? It disfranchises one portion of your citizens on account of their religious tenets—while it extends to all others the uninterrupted enjoyment of all the rights secured under our free institutions.

Mr. E. said, he was almost afraid to hear his own voice on this subject; but, in pursuing the examination, he would, from the respect due to the Convention, endeavor to subdue his feelings as much as possible. He was at a loss to conceive why this clause was ever introduced into the constitution—he had searched in vain for the reasons—but it is there—and it is our duty to examine the influence it exercises on the great fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty. He laid it down as an axiom, which every wise government should keep steadily in view—that *legal* religion and *political* liberty are wholly incompatible. That to blend religion and politics, would have the effect to open the door wide to a union of church and state—and that governments, which all experience shows are apt to prove too strong for the people, would eagerly seize upon every pretext to strengthen the arm of power, by calling to their aid the influences which the timidity of some and the fanaticism of others on the subject of religion place too often within their reach. Thus, sir, might be devised the most odious tyranny under which mankind ever groaned. Where will the dividing line terminate? If we exclude one sect to day, what sect will the reckless spirit of proscription next assail? By and by, some other may become equally obnoxious on account of their particular mode of worship. Yes, sir, once apply the pruning knife—select a particular creed—sanctify it by a place in your organic law—denounce all who do not subscribe to it, and make those the peculiar objects of your favor who do, and my word for it, if ever the time shall come when the public mind shall be strongly excited, tossed almost into phrenzy by the tricks of cunning zealots and heated fanatics, a disordered and distempered state of society may ensue that will shake to its very foundation, if not upturn, the temple of liberty itself. Sir, a system, based on the principle that the consciences of men and their faith in matters of religion shall become an affair of government, cannot long be tolerated without a total enslavement of the citizen.

Let us not forget, said Mr. E. that by retaining this article we declare and establish, *to a particular intent*, one only faith, as the true faith, and not only denounce those who do not embrace it—but refuse to extend to them the privileges of our common country. We subject them to the burthens, and demand of them the duties incident to our institutions, while we deny them the privilege of participating in the rewards to which loyalty as citizens ought to entitle them. We proclaim that a particular faith shall be the price of office—that all who do not conform to it shall be punished by an exclusion from the honors, emoluments and distinctions which the humblest should be permitted to aspire to. The province of political assemblages, he had thought, was to regulate the intercourse between man and man—and not between man and his Maker.

The rights of conscience, continued Mr. E., those inestimable rights without which man would indeed be a poor and wretched creature, owe their origin to a source much higher than any earthly power—their kingdom is not of this world, and he who invades them usurps the prerogative of Deity. Those who chose may dare to become sponsors for the souls of men—for his part, he would not be so presumptuous—he could not, if he would. In the final settlement of that dread account which all must sooner or later render, every one must answer for himself; no government or individual will then be found to propitiate in his behalf. Let the truths of the Gospel be equally the property of all; attempt no shackles upon the mind, and you need fear nothing from error. *Truth* is the only fair antagonist of *error*, and the latter "may be safely tolerated while the former is left free to combat it." But, sir, if forgetting this sublime truth, we introduce into our organic law interdictions on account of religious opinions, we must fence them around, we must preserve them from violation, we must coerce obedience by pains and penalties—a resort then must be had to legislative enactments, and they, in time, may render ecclesiastical or spiritual courts indispensable—for who can be so well qualified to sit in judgment as those who teach the favored faith. He did not pretend to the spirit of prophesy, but he was greatly in error, should this career be once begun, if bigotry and fanaticism do not run riot, and if the most direful consequences do not result. Let the passions of men, enlisted on this subject, once get into your legislative halls, and no one can foresee the effects—for all know the uncontrollable properties of religious enthusiasm. The only true way to keep religion and politics apart, was to confer no peculiar privileges on any one sect, but to extend equal protection to all. The surest way of blending them, was to legitimate some sects and bastardise others, and thus set an example by which all but one might be loudly denounced as heretical.

Mr. E. said, all no doubt held in equal detestation hypocrisy in politics and religion—all were sensible that it was bad policy to furnish incentives to its exercise. But shall we not promote it by leaving on our statute book a gilded bait to ensnare the consciences of men? Shall such a blot be permitted to stain our escutcheon? "Lead us not into temptation" was the prayer of our Saviour. If we hold up the glittering pageantry of office to induce men to play the hypocrite, are we not laying temptations before them? Are we not, by the seductive influence of earthly honors, alienating their affections from their Creator!

M. E. asked, if gentlemen were not aware that this spirit of persecution was already abroad in our land, and among our churches—aye, even in the same church? Do they not know, that among the members of one of the leading churches, a division of opinion existed on a subject of deep and vital interest to this state and to the whole southern country? Yes, sir—the question had been seriously agitated by one portion of this church—residing north of a certain line—whether their brethren, members of the same church, should not be excluded from the communion table on account of a peculiar description of property which they held—thus tendering to them the alternative of separation or a surrender of rights guarantied to them by the constitution and laws of their country. Sir, we should not disguise the fact, that this great *political* question, which threatens to shake to its very foundation the union of these states, has been gravely made a *religious* one. Such are the fruits of a spirit of persecution and intolerance. Let us beware then, lest we afford encouragement to it by countenancing any such principle by our state policy.

But he took bolder ground. He denied that it belonged to or became an earthly power, to impose shackles on the consciences of men. He denied that it could be required of them as a duty, to interfere with the relations between God and his own creatures. On this subject, he felt no responsibility to mere man; and should the impious attempt be made to despoil him of his rights in this respect, as much as he loved North Carolina, he could never refer the votaries of freedom to her as an example worthy of imitation.

I repeat, said Mr. E. this is a question which my own inclinations would not have induced me to discuss, could I have passed it by consistently with the dictates of duty. Gentlemen say that this provision in the constitution is without effect in its practical operation—that it is a dead letter; a mere *brutum fulmen*—and harmless. If this be true, it certainly does not become us—as a grave assembly engaged in the important work of revising our fundamental law—of prescribing rules of conduct, not for to-day or to-morrow, but for all time I hope—to let it remain there as a false light to mislead and deceive our fellow men. If it be ambiguous in its import, let us ascertain its meaning and render it so plain that all may at once understand it. But if, on the other hand, it conflicts with the great fundamental principles of public liberty, do not the high behests of public duty and love of country, demand of us to efface it entirely? Would it not be a holy work to scatter it in fragments to the winds of heaven?

As to qualifications for office, Mr. E. said, he had but one rule. He held the doctrine sound, that man is capable of self government, and that he is the best judge of his own interests. He was not afraid to trust the people to choose their own agents. If moral or religious disqualifications exist in candidates for office, they are competent to discern them. Fanaticism may for a moment delude, but the people will, when reason resumes her empire and they are called upon to act definitively, burst the chains which bind them, and announce that decision which is best calculated to advance their own interest and promote their happiness. So long as the public mind is elevated above the mists and clouds of passion and prejudice, and set free from the thraldom of bigotry and intolerance, we have some security for the perpetuity of our free institutions. But whenever a government shall presume to say, that a citizen, however exalted his merit or distinguished his abilities, shall not, if he entertains particular religious opinions, participate in the affairs of the country—*that* government is far behind the age in which we live, and has yet to learn the true principles on which depend the equal rights of man.

Mr. E. said, he had understood since he came here, that the public mind was greatly agitated on this subject; and that in some counties the excitement bordered almost on phrenzy. He had been wholly ignorant of this, and he still thought gentlemen were mistaken; he had hoped that there was but one opinion as to the propriety of expunging from the constitution this foul stain on our character. These feelings are but momentary impulses—they will soon give way before an enlightened public opinion—the hallucination will soon be dispelled by the light of reason and truth. But it became them to throw themselves into the breach, and stem this mighty current of popular delusion—if, indeed, it existed. For one, he was willing to breast it. No one prized more highly than he did the approbation of his constituents—to receive that approbation, he regarded as his highest reward—to deserve it, the highest praise. But on a subject like this, he would not exchange the privilege of telling the truth, of speaking his own sentiments freely and independently, for the plaudits of the world. What is that popularity worth, which is obtained by a sacrifice of principle and conscience. Sir, said Mr. E. I will go back to my constituents—I will throw myself upon that liberality and intelligence which have always sustained me—I will stand upon the conscientious conviction that I have not swerved from the principles which have heretofore entitled me to their confidence. Should they then demand the sacrifice, I trust I have too much respect for them and for their rights, not to be prepared for it. I shall have left to me the consolation of knowing, that in the discharge of the duty confided to me, I have taken counsel only from my own head and heart—and above all, the consolation of which I cannot be deprived, that I have not violated that divine precept—"Judge not, lest ye be judged."

Mr. E. in continuation said, he had recently looked into Vattel on this subject—an approved and standard work—which treated with great ability the subject of international law, and the various relations which man occupies in this life. He would detain the committee but a moment to read a passage from it. [Here Mr. E. read a passage, strongly in favor of religious toleration.]

Mr. E. also read the preamble to the act of religious toleration, written by Thomas Jefferson—than whom, Mr. E. said, there never lived a man more devoted to the cause of liberty or the rights of man. This preamble, he could say with truth, contained his own sentiments.

Mr. E. then submitted his amendment—in effect allowing freedom of worship and of speech in all matters of religion—and forbidding *acts* of licentiousness, and *practices* inconsistent with the peace and safety of the state.

(Debate to be continued.)

TUMULTS IN BALTIMORE.

Baltimore has been the theatre of scenes of bloodshed and violence and anarchy hitherto unequalled in this country. The cause of the disturbance was the failure of the Bank of Maryland, some eighteen months ago. Difficulties arose between the trustees of the bank and the creditors of the bank, and a suit was commenced and is now pending before the Chancellor. The Saving's Institution of Baltimore kept its funds in the Bank of Maryland, and the failure of the latter crushed the former, in which many of the poor and industrious had placed their earnings. A great many publications have recently taken place on the subject, and the public mind became greatly excited. On Thursday the 6th inst. placards were posted over the city and a mob collected in the evening in front of the house of Reverdy Johnson, one of the persons concerned. Some stones were thrown, and a few panes of glass broken; but the Mayor interfered, and the crowd dispersed. Next day, a large meeting of the citizens was held, who denounced this spirit of violence, and recommended to the trustees of the bank to relinquish their trusts and transfer the books and papers to the creditors of the bank. But the same evening, a crowd again collected, and after another assault on the house, and being addressed by the Mayor, Gen. Jones, &c. dispersed without doing any serious mischief.

The mob assembled again on Saturday night and commenced the work of destruction, an account of which is given in the following from the Baltimore Patriot of the 11th:

At about seven o'clock on Saturday night, the Mayor, having previously called together a considerable number of citizens, it was agreed to station some hundreds of citizens each, provided with a staff or insigna of office, to guard every avenue leading to Reverdy Johnson's house in Monument Square. About thirty of this guard were mounted on horses. By dark, multitudes of people had assembled. The principal point of concentration, at this time, was in Baltimore street at the intersection of North Calvert which leads to the Square. Here the crowd made frequent rushes upon the guard.—Brickbats and stones were showered upon the guard like hail, and ultimately by the guard returned. A number of the latter were severely wounded. They however kept their posts. A large portion of the rioters, finding it impossible to get access to Johnson's house, started off to the house of John Glenn in North Charles street, which was not guarded, and commenced throwing stones and missiles at the windows and front door. The house was of brick, strongly built, and the door was barricadoed in anticipation of an attack. For a brief space of time the assailants were diverted from their assaults upon the house, by a number of the mounted guard rushing down and firing upon them. The assailants, however, soon renewed their attacks upon the house, and after a continued effort of nearly half an hour, it was taken possession of, and all the furniture it contained was broken up, and thrown into the street, and utterly destroyed.

The work of demolition was renewed sometime during yesterday, by numbers of young men and boys, who got in and continued through the afternoon to break up the wood-work and beat down the jams of the outer wall; a portion of the front wall of the 2d and 3d story has been thrown down, and the house exhibits the appearance of a wreck.

The guard stationed in different parts of the city, finding themselves so severely attacked, armed with muskets. At about one o'clock on Sunday morning, a company of some twenty five or perhaps thirty armed citizens, marched against the rioters, in Charles street. They were received with a shower of stones, and in return fired in the crowd they opposed. They loaded and fired, we understand, three several times. The police and guard also fired upon their assailants at their several stations, a number of times. It is supposed that in all there were eight or ten persons killed and dangerously wounded. A much larger number were less severely wounded. It is impossible to ascertain at this time, how many, and who, have been killed. Some of the mortally wounded have since died.

Last night, at dark, the attack was renewed upon Reverdy Johnson's house. There was now no opposition. It was supposed, that several thousand people were spectators of the scene. The house was soon entered, and its furniture, a very extensive law library, and all its contents were cast forth, and a bon fire made of them in front of the house. The whole interior of the house was torn out and cast upon the burning pile. The marble portico in front, and a great portion of the front wall, were torn down by about eleven o'clock. Previous to this, however, an attack was commenced upon the house of John B. Morris, in South Street, one of the trustees of the Bank of Maryland. His dwelling was entered and cleared—and the furniture and other contents piled up in the street and burnt. In the course of the proceedings, the house took fire inside, as R. Johnson's was also near doing, from the bon-fire near it. In both instances, the engines were brought promptly to the spot, and the fire put out, so that the neighboring dwellings should not suffer.

From J. B. Morris's house, they proceeded to that of the Mayor of the city, Jesse Hunt, esq/ broke it open, took out the furniture and burnt it before the door. They also destroyed the furniture of Evan T. Eilicott, and much injured his dwelling, in Pratt street. They proceeded to the new house of Hugh M'Elderry, in North Calvert street, now finishing, broke the front windows, entered the door, and began to destroy the house, when the builder appeared and stated that as it was not finished, the key had not been given up, and that all the injury it might sustain would fall upon him, and thus complete his ruin. Upon this assurance, they desisted and retired. They were Directors, it will be recollected, of the Bank of Maryland.

They also attacked Captain Willey's hardware store, in Franklin street, and commenced destroying its contents, but desisted at the urgent solicitations of Mr. Lynch, who assured them that he and not Mr. W. was the proper owner, and that Capt. Willey had left town.

The house of Dr. Hintze, was assailed; but his lady making her appearance and declaring that the property was her own, having received it from her father's estate—they listened to her appeal and departed without doing injury.

It having become apparent that, unless the civil authority used powerful means to suppress further disturbances, the character and peace of the city would be entirely sacrificed, a public meeting was yesterday held at the Exchange, of which General Samuel Smith was appointed chairman. It was resolved to organize an efficient force to quell or prevent further disturbances, to be placed under the command of Gen. Smith. At the moment we are writing, several thousands of the citizens are assembled at the Mayor's Office to be enrolled in this corps. The stores on Market street are mostly closed, and every preparation is making to maintain the peace of the city; and we sincerely trust that this is the last occasion we shall have to record its violation.

11 o'clock—The city effectually guarded and all quiet.

INCENDIARY PUBLICATIONS.

The following letter from the Post Master General was addressed to the Post Master at Charleston, S. C. The instructions which may be inferred from this letter will apply to the Post Masters generally throughout the Union, and by the exercise of a proper discretion it is to be hoped that the evil purposes of the Abolitionists will be defeated:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
August 4th, 1835.

P. M. Charleston, S. C.

Sir: In your letter of the 29th ult. just received, you inform me that by the steam boat mail from New York your office had been filled with pamphlets and tracts upon slavery: that the public mind was highly excited upon the subject: that you doubted the safety of the mail itself out of your possession: that you had determined, as the wisest course, to detain these papers: and you now ask instructions from the Department.

Upon a careful examination of the law, I am satisfied that the Postmaster General has no legal authority to exclude newspapers from the mail, nor prohibit their carriage or delivery on account of their character or tendency, real, or supposed. Probably, it was not thought safe to confer on the head of an executive department a power over the press, which might be perverted and abused.

But I am not prepared to direct you to forward or deliver the papers of which you speak. The Post Office Department was created to serve the people of *each* and *all* of the *United States*, and not to be used as the instrument of their

destruction. None of the papers detained have been forwarded to me, and I cannot judge for myself of their character and tendency; but you inform me, that they are, in character, "the most inflammatory and incendiary—and insurrectionary in the highest degree."

By no act, or direction of mine, official or private, could I be induced to aid, knowingly, in giving circulation to papers of this description, directly or indirectly. We owe an obligation to the laws, but a higher one to the communities in which we live, and if the *former* be perverted to destroy the *latter*, it is patriotism to disregard them. Entertaining these views, I cannot sanction, and will not condemn the step you have taken.

Your justification must be looked for in the character of the papers detained, and the circumstances by which you are surrounded.

On the 7th ultimo, the Post Master at New York addressed a note to the President and Directors of the American Anti-Slavery Society, in which he enclosed a letter received from the Post Master at Charleston, S. C. and recommended that the transmission of the papers referred to be suspended until the views of the Post Master General shall have been received.

On the 8th, the Executive Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society passed the following resolution, which was transmitted to Mr. Gouverneur, the Post Master at New York:

"*Resolved*, That while we are desirous to relieve public officers from any unnecessary difficulties and responsibilities, we cannot consent to surrender any of the rights or privileges, which we possess in common with our fellow citizens, in regard to the use of the United States' Mail."

On the receipt of this resolution the Post Master replied as follows:

To the President and Directors of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday covering a copy of a resolution of certain persons described as "the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society."

Early on the morning of the 7th inst. I addressed a communication to you, enclosing a copy of one which I received from the Postmaster at Charleston. Referring you to the peculiarly delicate considerations which were involved in the case he presented, I respectfully proposed to you to suspend the transmission of your papers until the views of the Postmaster General, before whom the whole subject has been laid, could be received. This communication having been delivered to you by Mr. Bates, the Assistant Postmaster, I received a verbal assurance that you would cheerfully comply with the proposition I had made. In full confidence that this disposition would not be changed, I gave the necessary instructions to separate the papers referred to, in making up the mail for that portion of the country, and retain them at this office. The resolution to which I have referred, gave me the first intimation of the change of your views; and was received at this office about the time of closing the mail. It was, therefore, too late in fact, to cause a different disposition to be made of these papers. They were accordingly retained here in pursuance of the original understanding with you, nor will they be transmitted by mail until the instructions of the Postmaster General shall have been received.

Having thus placed you in possession of the facts, I beg leave to refer more distinctly to the resolution of your committee. My views have been much mistaken, if it is intended to imply that I required relief at your hands from "any difficulty or responsibility" whatever, as "a public officer." Had you declined, in the first instance, the proposition I had offered, my determination would have been promptly announced to you. Placed as I was in a peculiarly delicate position—appealed to by an officer of the same department at a distance, to lend my aid in preserving the public peace—securing the safe transmission of the important contents of that valuable branch of the mail department—and arresting a course of excitement which could not fail to lead to the most disastrous results, I should not have hesitated to adopt that course, which in my judgment the highest obligations imposed, had it even demanded in some degree a temporary surrender of "the rights and privileges" you claim to possess. While manifesting so openly your benevolence to the colored people, I thought I had a right to claim some portion of your sympathies for the white population of that section of country, the peculiar situation of which Mr. Hugar had so fully described. I would respectfully ask, gentlemen, what injury could result from a momentary suspension of your efforts, compared with that which might have occurred, had they been pushed at all hazards?

I entertain for you, and all you rights, every sentiment of respect which is due, and I deeply regret that a departure from the original understanding, which promised to prevent all excitement and collision, has compelled me to express myself so fully. I have reflected deeply on the subject. The laws which secure to you the rights you claim, also impose the penalties on those who infringe them. I shall assume the responsibility in the case you have made with me, and to the law and my superiors will hold myself accountable.

With great respect, &c. &c.

SAM'L. L. GOUVERNEUR.

New York, August 9, 1835.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, August 21.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Anson—Alexander Little, senate; Jeremiah Benton and John A. M'Rea, commons.

Brunswick—Frederick J. Hill, senate; William R. Hall and A. Baker, commons.

Bertie—A. W. Mebane, senate; Thomas Speller and John Leigh, commons.

Bladen—George Cromartie, senate; Robert Lyon and Benjamin Fitzrandolph, commons.

Brunswick—Frederick J Hill, senate; Wm R Hall and —— Baker, commons

Carteret—James W. Bryan, senate; James W. Hunt and Elijah S. Bell, commons.

Caswell—James Kerr, senate; Littleton A. Gwynn and Stephen Dodson, commons.

Cabarrus—David Long, senate; Daniel M. Barringer and Levi Hope, commons.

Chatham—Hugh M'Queen, senate; C. Cotton and John S. Guthrie, commons.

Columbus—Caleb Stevens, senate; Marmaduke Powell and J. Frink, commons.

Currituck—Daniel Lindsay, senate; Joshua Harrison and Alfred Perkins, commons.

Cumberland—D. M'Cormick, senate; Dillon Jordan and Archibald M'Neill, commons.

Chowan—Wm Bullock, senate; Wm Byrum and Thos Hoskins, commons

Davidson—John A. Hogan, senate; George Smith and Charles Brummell, commons.

Greene—Wyatt Moye, senate; James Harper and Thomas Hooker, commons.

Guilford—James T Moorehead, senate; Jesse H Lindsey and Ralph Gorrell, commons

Gates—Wm W Cooper, senate; Whitmell Stallings and Lemuel Reddick, commons

Halifax—Andrew Joyner, senate; —— Gee and William West, commons.

Hertford—John Vann, senate; R C Borland and Kenneth Rayner, commons

Jones—James Harrison, senate; James W. Howard and John Hammond, commons.

Mecklenburg—Stephen Fox, senate; J. A. Dunn and J. Hutchinson, commons.

Martin—Jesse Cooper, senate; Raleigh Roebuck and Alfred M Slade, commons

Moore—Cornelius Dowd, senate; John B Kelly and John M'Neill, commons

Montgomery—Reuben Kendall, senate; Edmund F Lilly and Wm Harris, commons

New Hanover—Lewis H Marsteller, senate; Charles Henry and John R Walker, commons

Northampton—William Moody, senate; William E. Crump and R. B. Garey, commons.

Person—John Williams, senate; J. N. Williamson and Robert Jones, commons.

Pitt—Alfred Moye, senate; Macon Moye and J. L. Foreman, commons.

Perquimons—Jesse Wilson, senate; Jonathan H Jacocks and Josiah T Granbury, commons

Rockingham—David S Read, senate; Philip P Irion and Blake W Braswell, commons

Randolph—A. Staley, senate; William B. Lane and Zebedee Rush, commons.

Rowan—Thos. G. Polk, senate; John Clement and J. W. Watson, commons.

Robeson—Malcolm Patterson, senate; Oliver K. Tuton and Alexander Watson, commons.

Richmond—Alexander Martin, senate; George Thomas and John R. Buie, commons.

Stokes—Matthew R. Moore, senate; John F. Poindexter and Caleb Matthews, Commons.

Surry—H. M. Waugh, senate; Thos. Clingman and Mordecai Fleming, commons.

Sampson—Edward C Gavin, senate; Dickson Sloan and —— Lane, commons

Wake—Samuel Whitaker, senate; Allen Rogers, jr. and William H. Haywood, commons.

Wilkes—James Weliborn, senate; W. Horton and John Watts, commons.

Fayetteville—Thomas L. Hybert.

Halifax—Robert Bond.

Salisbury—William Chambers.

Wilmington—Edward B. Dudley.

Edenton—H W Collins

CONGRESS.

In this district Dr. William Montgomery has been elected by a majority of 381 votes over Gen. Daniel L. Barringer. The votes were as follows:

	Montgomery.	*Barringer.*
Wake,	596	1166
Orange,	1501	900
Person,	598	248
	2695	2314

In the following districts the old members have been re elected.

2d district, Jesse A Bynum.
4th district, Jesse Speight
7th district, Edmund Deberry
9th district, Augustin H. Shepperd
10th district, Abram Rencher
11th district, Henry W. Conner
13th district, Lewis Williams.

SUPREME COURT.

Ruffin, Chief Justice, delivered the opinion of the court in the case of Sorey *et al.* v. Bright, in Equity, from Currituck; decree in favor of the residuary legatees.

Also, in the case of Dozier, adm'r. v. Sanderlin, from Camden; judgment below reversed and judgment rendered here for plaintiff for $1947 12.

Also, in the case of the state v. Blythe, from Northampton; judgment arrested.

Also, in the case of Allison v. Campbell, in Equity, from Iredell; will dismissed.

Also, in the case of Purcell v. McCallum, from Robeson; judgment affirmed.

Daniel, Judge, delivered the opinion of the court, in the case of *den ex dem.* Van Pelt v. Pugh, from Currituck; judgment affirmed.

Also, in the case of the President and Directors of the State Bank, petition *ex parte;* petition dismissed.

Gaston, Judge, delivered the opinion of the court, in the case of Simpson v. Harry, from Lincoln; judgment affirmed.

Also, in the case of McRae's adm'r. v. Evans, from Cumberland; judgment affirmed.

Also, in the case of Bryan v. Read, in Equity, from Granville; bill dismissed with costs.

Also, in the case of the state v. Roper; motion in arrest of judgment overruled.

Wilmington, August 14.

Melancholy Disaster.—We have to record one of the most melancholy and distressing events that ever occurred in our vicinity. On Saturday last, the 8th inst. between 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M. Col. Dozier, his wife and his family of ten children; the Rev. Wm. Hankins, his wife and 2 children; the daughter of Mr. Miles Potter; Miss Harriet Hankins, sister of the Sheriff of Brunswick Co. and a negro girl belonging to Col. Dozier. were in a sail boat, on a party of pleasure, bound from the neighborhood of Smithville to the Banks. When in the mouth of Elizabeth River, in gibing the sail, the boat was upset. Col Dozier and wife and 7 children; the Rev. Mr. Hankins; the daughter of M. Potter, and the negro girl, were all drowned, making twelve in number. The remainder were saved, viz. Mrs Hankins and two children; Miss Harriet Hankins, and three of Col Dozier's little boys. The survivors were two hours in the water holding to the boat, which was bottom upwards, until relief came. Col. Dozier was a man much esteemed by all who knew him, for his integrity, industry and the excellent qualities of his heart. His wife and family were amiable and interesting, and much beloved. The Rev. Mr. Hankins was a good and exemplary man, whose loss will be deplored by his bereaved wife and children, and numerous friends. We learn that Miss Potter was an only daughter, and we feel that any attempt at sympathy with the afflicted father, and the other mourners on this occasion, would but fall far short of consolation.

It is stated that five of the bodies were found on Sunday.

We learn that the lives of the survivors were preserved through the instrumentality of a young negro man, the property of Mr. John Dozier, (brother of the deceased) named Fortune. We trust that his great exertions, in the exercise of duty and affection, will not go unrewarded. *Press*

AN INCENDIARY.

On Wednesday morning last, information was received here that a white man had atopped at a blacksmith shop in this neighborhood, and endeavored to persuade the negroes at work there to join him in an insurrection, and was about to submit his plan to them, when he was prevented by a white man riding up, upon which he left the shop and started in the direction of Milton. Information was given by one of the smiths to his master, and a sharp look out was kept for him, and he was fortunately arrested about the middle of the day, in attempting to pass clandestinely down the creek bank instead of going through the main street. Upon his arrest he manifested considerable confusion, and refused to give explicit answers to the various questions that were asked him. Upon searching him there were no papers found upon him relating to the crime of which he was suspected. He had about him upwards of one hundred and thirty seven dollars, which was taken from him and deposited in the Bank at this place until further information can be obtained concerning him. He says his name is John Hare Brady, that he was born in Maryland, raised in Virginia, and for several years past has lived in this state; that he is a saddler and worked last year in Haywood, Chatham county, N. C., and that he has been travelling about the country for his health.

The testimony against him is ample and conclusive, but being from colored persons, cannot be received against him in a court of justice. There are some corroborating circumstances stated by white persons, but not enough in themselves to convict him. The magistrates have committed him to jail to stand his trial at the next Superior Court; and it is earnestly hoped that by that time sufficient information may be obtained to enable the competent authority to deal with him decisively one way or the other.

He appeared to be about twenty-eight or thirty years old, about five feet six inches high, and with a very unfavourable countenance.

There is but one opinion as to his guilt amongst those who saw him and witnessed his conduct when he was arrested.

We would say to the people generally, to be on your guard, keep up a vigilant and regular patrol; for according to the confession of one of the vile gang of incendiaries who is now in the Tennessee penitentiary, there are no less than 32 of these wretches in North Carolina, secretly engaged in this horrible conspiracy.

Milton Spectator.

Another Incendiary.—A travelling man named Edward C. Pugh, by profession a dentist, who was a few days since detected in holding unlawful communications with a slave or slaves, at Pittsylvania C. H. was arrested, and upon a rather hasty examination, as we are informed, discharged. He is said to have put his baggage on board the stage to be conveyed to some point south of this, in the county of Caswell, N. C. and to have proceeded to that place by somewhat a nearer route, on foot. Upon further reflection and perhaps additional evidence of the criminal nature of his communications with the slave above referred to, some of the citizens of this county deemed it their duty to pursue him, and to subject him to a farther legal examination. He had passed the state line ere he was overtaken, but had scarcely done so before he was again set at liberty. He was brought to this place on Thursday night, and bas been re-conducted to the Court house, where upon a full and we trust a fair hearing, he will be dealt with as the law directs. *Danville Rep.*

Washington, August 12.

A man named Crandall. said to be a brother of Miss Prudence Crandall, who teaches negroes in some of the eastern states, was taken up in Georgetown, in this district, night before last, by the police officers of this city, and put in jail, under the charge of circulating Tappan, Garrison, and Co.'s papers, encouraging the negroes to insurrection. Yesterday morning there was such a concourse of persons around the office where he was to have been tried, it was thought prudent not to bring him out, for fear that he would be taken from the officers of justice. We are informed that it is the intention of the justices, as soon as the excitement has subsided a little, to *go before him in jail*, and there try him.

Those friendly to themselves and to humanity, will do well not to bring any of the company's papers this side of "Mason and Dixon's line." This is the opinion of a great majority here of those who are opposed to slavery. *Globe.*

A great public meeting was held a few days ago, in Charleston, to take into consideration the subject of providing some remedy against the circulation of incendiary papers. A committee of 21 of the most eminent citizens was appointed, among whom we notice the names of Gov. Hayne, Judge Colcock, Messrs. Edmonston, Desaussure, &c. Their first step was to make an arrangement with the postmaster, by which the delivery of any such papers was to be put a stop to. The mail which arrived on Wednesday last did not contain any of them.

Another meeting of merchants was held for the purpose of entering into an agreement not to deal with *Arthur Tappan*, or any other merchant who may be connected with the incendiary schemes.

War against Gamblers.—At a large public meeting in Louisville, Ky., at which Mr. Gwathney presided, the following extraordinary resolution was, among others, adopted:

Resolved, That if the laws should prove ineffectual in suppressing gambling, and professional gamblers should place themselves in an attitude of defiance to the laws and to public sentiment, we will take all means, whether forcible or otherwise, which the emergency of the case may require.

Distressing Fire in New York.—A most calamitous fire occurred in New York on the 12th inst. It broke out No. 115 Fulton street, and spread so rapidly as to extend through to Ann street, destroying almost a whole block, and extending to the north side of Ann street, so as to sweep about half the block bounded by Ann, Nassau, William and Beekman, and also destroying several buildings on the south side of Fulton. An immense amount of property was destroyed, $100,000 worth of *paper* alone. Twenty-one of the finest newspaper offices and printing establishments in the city, were destroyed, from which issued thirteen newspapers. For 30 or 40 years, such an awful conflagration had not befallen New York. Five or six valuable lives were lost; at least 1000 persons are thrown out of employment by this calamity. It was almost impossible to estimate the loss; $220,000 was insured by the different offices in the city, but it was thought that sum would cover but a small portion of the entire amount of loss. Most of the buildings destroyed, were four and five stories, of brick, and thought to be fireproof; but great complaint is made of the unsubstantial manner in which they were built—the walls being too thin for such lofty houses, and too loosely put together.

Commendable Liberality.—The Burlington Sentinel, a few weeks since, informed the public, that three revolutionary soldiers were confined in jail in that village, for debt, without the means of paying; since which Dr. Thompson of Albany, N. Y. has procured the discharge of two of them, the debt of the remaining one being much larger than was expected, he will take the benefit of the poor Debtor's Oath. The blessings of heaven rest on Doct. Thompson, and the curses of all liberal minded men, on the law, which makes *Poverty a crime! Vermont Pat.*

A rich Russian has lately placed in the Bank of St. Petersburgh the sum of one hundred thousand roubles, to be given in the year 1839, with the interest accruing thereon, to the author of the best history of the Emperor Alexander. Such a prize is worth contending for, and will repay well the troubles of the undertaking. Authors of all nations have the privilege of entering into this literary contest, and it is hoped that many will avail themselves of this liberty.

☞ A majority of the Magistrates of this county will be required to attend on Tuesday of August Court, for the purpose of taking the Sheriff's bonds, and for the transaction of other county business.

DIED,

At Little Rock, Arkansas Territory, Dr. JOHN W. POTTS, recently of Tarborough, in this state, and a prominent member of our last Legislature.

At Philadelphia, on Monday afternoon the 10th inst. in the 22d year of his age, JOHN LITTLE, esq. of North Carolina.

Weekly Almanac.

AUGUST.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.		
21 Friday,	5 24	6 36	First,	1	2 32 afi'n
22 Saturday,	5 25	6 35	Full,	8	2 21 morn
23 Sunday,	5 26	6 34	Last,	16	3 57 morn
24 Monday,	5 27	6 33	New,	23	11 4 afi'n
25 Tuesday,	5 28	6 32	First,	30	7 35 afi'n
26 Wednesday	5 29	6 31			
27 Thursday,	5 30	6 30			

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold on Tuesday the 8th of September next, at the house of the subscriber, on a credit of six months, a quantity of HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE, one set of SMITH TOOLS, STOCK OF CATTLE, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

WILLIAM BROWN.

August 21. 83—

SALE OF VALUABLE STOCK, &c.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, commencing on the 2d day of September next, at his late residence in Granville county, N. C. the very valuable STOCK and other perishable property belonging to the estate of Col. Maurice Smith, decd consisting of some sixteen head of MULES, the largest and finest, it is believed, ever raised in this country—Also, ten or twelve JENNIES, of stocks and crosses selected with care and expense from the best importations of this country—together with two large YOUNG JACKS, four and five years old, and others unknown—ten or twelve head of HORSES—a valuable stock of Cattle of every description—Sheep and Hogs—Plantation Tools—Wagons—Horse and Ox Carts—Gigs, &c.—Corn, Wheat and Oats.—All of which will be sold to the highest bidder on a credit of *twelve months*, purchasers giving bond with approved security.

Sale to continue from day to day, 'till all is sold.

Also, will be Hired,

At the close of the sale above, a part of the NEGROES, belonging to said estate, until the end of the year, including Men, Boys, Women and Children, (say some 15 or 20 able to work, &c.)

RICH'D. J. SMITH, *Admr.*

Granville county, N. C. }
August 13th, 1835. } 83—tds

North Carolina State Temperance Society.

THE following communication from the Virginia Temperance Society, addressed to the Secretary of this Society, was laid before the Managers, and read:

"OFFICE OF THE VA. TEM. SOCIETY,
Richmond, Va. July 1, 1835.

Sir: In compliance with the wishes, and at the request, of many gentlemen in your State, as well as in others, it has been deemed expedient to call a General Southern Temperance Convention, to meet during the coming fall.

Will you, therefore, have the goodness to give as general notice as in your power, that such a Convention will be holden at Fayetteville, North Carolina, on Wednesday, the 4th day of November next, at 11 o'clock in the morning. Each Temperance Society in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, will be entitled to send one delegate.

By attending to the above request, you will very greatly oblige both the friends of temperance and your most obedient servants.

By order of the Exec. Com. of the Va. Tem. Soc.
CHARLES YALE, *Gen. Agent.*"

Resolved, That the managers of this Society highly approve of the proposed GENERAL SOUTHERN TEMPERANCE CONVENTION, to be held at the time and place specified, and earnestly recommend to all the local Temperance Societies of the State, to send each a delegate to said convention.

L. B. JOHNSON, *Secretary.*

Raleigh, July 22. 83—

REMINISCENCE.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

Remembrance of the dead survives
The slain of time, at will,
Those who were lovely in their lives,
In death are lovelier still.

Unburthen'd with infirmity,
Unplagued like mortal men,
Oh! with what pure delight we see
The heart's old friends again!

Not as they sunk into the tomb,
With sickness-wasted powers,
But in the beauty and the bloom
Of their best days, and ours.

The troubles of departed years
Bring joys unknown before;
And soul-refreshing are the tears
O'er wounds that bleed no more.

Lightnings may blast, but thunder showers
Earth's ravaged face renew,
With nectar fill the cups of flowers,
And hang the thorns with dew.

Remembrance of the dead is sweet;
Yet how imperfect this,
Unless past, present, future, meet,
A threefold cord of bliss!

Companions of our youth, our age,
With whom through life we walked,
And, in our house of pilgrimage,
Of home beyond it talked.

Grief on their urn may fix her eyes,
They spring not from the ground;
Love may invoke them from the skies,
There is no voice nor sound.

Fond memory marks them as they were,
Stars in our horoscope.
But soon to see them as they are,
That is our dearest hope.

Not through the darkness of the night,
To waking thoughts conceal'd,
But in the uncreated light
Of Deity reveal'd.

They cannot come to us, but we
Ere long to them may go;
That glimpse of immortality
Is heaven begun below

From the New York Transcript.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

Most or all of our readers must have heard of the romantic episode in the loves and lives of the parents of the celebrated Thomas a Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury; being no less a circumstance than that the father of the Archbishop went to fight the Infidel Saracens in the Holy Land, and while there he was wounded, taken prisoner, and was nursed by a beautiful young female pagan, who like most young warrior nurses, fell desperately in love with the object of her attention and solicitude. After the elder Becket sailed from the Holy Land to England, she became absolutely inconsolable at his departure, and a short time afterwards she secretly left her father's house, with a little money and a few jewels, made her way to Acre, took her passage in a ship bound for England, landed in London—and although she could not speak a word of the language, except the name of the being she loved, and only knew a part of this, viz: that his christian name was Thomas, she went crying that word through the streets of the great city until she found him—soon after which they married. Singular as the above story seems, we have to record one to day almost equally singular and romantic. Sometime in the course of the last year, as one of our fast sailing Liverpool vessels was dropping down the Mersey, with a fair wind and tide, for New York, the hands on board observed a small boat in the river astern of the ship, containing a party of pleasure, which was upset by a squall. The ship's yards were braced round, her topsails backed, and a boat lowered, which made for the party in the water. They were all rescued except a young lady, who becoming separated from the rest, was carried down the river by the rapidity of the tide, and must inevitably have been lost, had it not been for the watchfulness and intrepidity of the mate of the ship, who instantly jumped into the fore chains, dropped into the water, swam to the drowning girl, and being a strong young man, supported her till the boat reached and took them both up. She was taken on board the ship (which was hove to) until she recovered, when the rescued party were ultimately landed. Strange to say, the parties all separated without the name of the vessel, or any of her people being made known to rescued parties; and the ship was soon under way for New York. On her return to Liverpool, the mate—who was a fine, handsome fellow, and who had not failed to observe, during their short acquaintance, that the lady he had rescued was a very beautiful woman—thought it might not be so much amiss to endeavour to find her out, and inquire after her health.—With this object in view, he hurried over a file of old Liverpool papers, and discovered on such a day, 1234, a party of pleasure in a sail boat, including Miss Mary ——, had been rescued from a watery grave by the crew of a vessel bound out; but as some 40 or 50 vessels (which had been wind bound) sailed the same day, the name of the vessel was not known. On making further inquiries, he found that the young lady's brother (a surgeon) was one of the rescued people, and that they had left Liverpool and gone to reside in the country. He obtained leave of absence from the ship, and without any chart or compass to steer by, he mounted a horse and rode out of the town towards Warrington. He had not proceeded half a dozen miles, before his horse took fright, ran off, and threw him violently on his head. He was taken up senseless, and carried to the nearest house, which fortunately happened to be a surgeon's. He lay some days in a critical state, and the first object that met his observation was the form of the fair Mary above alluded to, seated by his bedside bathing his temples and officiating as his nurse. She blushed deeply on perceiving that he recognized her, hastily leaving the room, sent in her brother and an older (but less agreeable) female nurse. Finding him still too weak to converse, they assured him that he was with friends, deeply sensible of their indebtedness to him, and who were but too happy to have it in their power to contribute to his comfort. He was now convalescent, and sinking into a sound sleep they left him. He awoke very late the next day much refreshed; but as neither his host nor the sister made their appearance, he inquired for them and learnt that they had both been called up in the night and had gone some distance to attend the dying bed of a near relative.—Not thinking it necessary to explain to the old nurse, he did not state to her who he was, but waited anxiously for the appearance of Mary, whom he had already began to feel an interest for. The next day he was surprised by the visit of his captain, who stated that the horse had found its way back to the livery stable without a rider, which the owner reported to the ship; he had tried to find out what become of the mate but could not until that very day; he had heard at an inn that a young sailor had been hurt and was lying at Mr. ——'s. The captain added that the ship had been suddenly ordered to sea, had taken in her cargo, and was ready to sail with that afternoon's tide. There being no time to loose, the mate wrote a letter to the surgeon, which he left unsealed on the table, and in which he said all that was necessary, including an intention to revisit them on his next voyage; a carriage was procured, and he though feeble went to Liverpool, and that evening sailed in his old vessel for New York. The letter left by the mate, unfortunately was never received by those for whom it was intended, being, as was supposed, obtained, read and destroyed by a young lawyer, who had made Mary an offer of marriage, and been refused, but who still visited the house. Thus on their return home, Mary and her brother were still without the least clue to the "local habitation or name" of their preserver, with the exception, that the lawyer, in the course of an incidental conversation, had sneeringly observed, that the mate was a "poor mean Yankee," but denied knowing his name. Mary fretted and pined away, and at last took to her bed, for almost unconsciously she had become deeply attached to the sailor; her illness assumed at last a serious character, and it being evident that she would not survive unless she again saw the object of her affections, her brother (at her urgent request) took passage for North America and landed in Boston a few days ago, whence they came to this city on Sunday night. The passage and the hope of meeting with one she loved, restored her to comparative health and strength, and they put up at a private boarding house in Pearl street. Thus had Mary travelled double the distance of Becket's mother, without knowing even the christian or surname of her beloved. In the mean time the mate arrived at New York, was transferred to the command of a merchantman in the southern trade, was cast away, fell ill, wrote to Europe, his letter miscarried—he sailed himself for England, went to the surgeon's house, was told all about Mary, and that she had sailed about seven days for Boston. He took passage in the first vessel, came on to New York, and without knowing that they were in the house, actually put up at the same place, and slept beneath the same roof with Mary and her brother on Sunday night. In the morning when he descended to the breakfast table, where he found the family already assembled, the first object that met his view on entering the room, was the form of the fair traveller. She saw his face, uttered no exclamation, but sprang from her seat towards him, and would have fallen had he not rushed forward and caught her in his arms, exclaiming, "Good God! Mary, is that you!" as she fainted away.—When she recovered, mutual explanations and greetings took place, and we are happy to say, that they were married yesterday afternoon, and set off the same evening to spend the honey moon at Albany, and by this time, doubtless, know one another as well as though they had been acquainted for years.

A CASE OF INSANITY.

A lady of this city, in feeble health, some years ago fell from a carriage. She received a very slight bodily injury, but the fright produced a sudden and total alienation of mind. She soon became so entirely unmanageble, that her friends were obliged to remove her to the lunatic asylum at Bloomingdale. In a few months, under the treatment of that institution, she had so far recovered from her malady, as to hold intelligent conversation on many subjects, and her friends were allowed to visit her. On one occasion, when her husband visited her, while he was consulting privately with the superintendent as to the manner in which he should leave without her knowledge, she left the room unnoticed, and untied his horse standing in front of the house, and seated herself in the wagon with the reins and whip in hand, when she was discovered by the people in the house. The horse was young and spirited, and she had never reined a horse before. The agonies of the terrified husband, when he saw her apply the lash to the furious animal, may not be easily imagined. She started off at full speed. The husband called for a horse, and was already mounted in pursuit; although he followed on at a rapid rate, he soon lost sight of her amid the throng of carriages that crowded the road from Bloomingdale to N. York. Breathless with anxiety and fear, he reached his home. He rushed into the house, and behold, there sat his wife in the parlor, to his extreme surprise, chatting in high glee with the family on the subject of her recent exploits. 'Ah,' said she to her husband, 'I saw you preparing to follow me, but I *eclipsed* them all.' (It was about the time of the famous race of the Eclipse horse with S r Henry.) She had driven through the gateway into the yard in rear of the house, and after giving the horse in charge of a servant, presented herself before her astonished family, to whom she was relating her adventure when her husband arrived. She did not return to the asylum. Her insanity continued, but it was of the least painful kind. It exhibited itself in extreme sprightliness and vivacity of conversation. To strangers who had no knowledge of her disposition to be the reverse of gayety, the observation that her spirits were too buoyant for a lady of her age would suggest itself. With the hope that country air and scenery might be beneficial to her, her husband some years after removed to the state of Vermont with his family. They had resided there about a year, when the house took fire and burned down. The terrible affright occasioned by the disaster it was soon found had completely restored her to her right mind!—The case is remarkable, in the fact that a cure was effected by the same means which produced the disease, and that, too, after some six or seven years alienation of mind. The lady is now a resident of this city, and in perfect health.

N. Y. Family Magazine.

LIFE OF A VILLAGE EDITOR.

FROM THE NANTUCKET INQUIRER.

A Lament.—There are no miseries extant more excruciating in their operations on the mind than those which pertain to the management of a country newspaper. Your metropolitan establishments are full of labor-saving apparatus, and are moreover conducted on the most modern and approved toil-dividing principle. The editor has his separate closet or cockloft, his assistant another, and perhaps a third and a fourth their appropriate retiring places also. The first employs himself two or three hours per diem upon the politics or other chief topics of the day, and there is an end of his task for "these twenty-four hours." His subordinates overhaul the mail papers, string items together, make up police reports, scribble scraps of local news, detail or construct awful accidents, regulate the marine list, &c. each in his respective department. The publisher, who is next in authority to the principal editor, oversees the affairs of the counting room, where he is also assisted by book keepers and clerks. The printer presides over the mysteries of the press and the composing stick, apportions the work among the journeymen and apprentices, and his only care is to "get out the paper in season." Thus, by a systematic division of labor, each moving in his own allotted sphere, the whole machinery goes like clock-work.

Not so with the concerns of a village print; especially if located on the sea-board, in some spot not used as one of the world's thoroughfares. Whoso superintends such a journal, must adapt his work to all manner of caprices, and undertake all sorts of enterprises. The duties of every part of the *factory* are concentrated in him. He must speculate in politics, fabricate tales, descant on the sciences, measure out paragraphs and poetry, gather ship-news, compose advertisements, pick up jokes, jobs, marriages and deaths; he must hear every thing, know every thing, tell every thing; the books and bills, the purchases and payments, the collections and the kickings, are all within his province; he has the whole to regulate or provide for, to dispense or receive.

He must be accessible at all hours, always at his post, and often elsewhere, at everyone's command, to puff or denounce, to blow up or suppress, watching the stream and winking at the eddy. His den, or business purgatory, is an epitome of chaos. Here a broken chair, there a worm eaten ricketty table, bearing a cracked inkstand, three quill stumps, sundry slips of scrawled paper, a pot of frowzy paste, a pair of edgeless scissors, and a tin lamp, stuck in a peforated barrel bung. In one corner is a dilapidated desk, covered with an assortment of office lumber and professional trumpery, a ledger, a dictionary, the mail book, a pile of congressional documents, bundles of unliquidated subscription bills, heaps of school books sent in to pay for anticipated compliments, pamphlets of every hue, size and nature, some of them sleeping like himself, or any other wearied sentinel, upon the very top of a magazine.

Here! you Mister! did you print that paper?

Why—a—yes—perhaps. What then?

How come you for to go for to put in that lie about my aunt?

Pray point it out.

Here' tis: (reads.) "I warn all persons against harboring my wife Dorothy, as she has behaved in a very unbecoming manner," &c. Now what do you mean by printing sich libellous stuff, he?

Oh! I know nothing about your aunt Dorothy. You must settle the matter with your uncle Rāhab, who signs the notice.

I must, must I? Well, I'll see about it.

I say, Mr. editor, why don't you blow up that nuisance, that lies here in the street, under your own nose forever?

It is enough for me to smell it. Good morning.

Can I get you to advertise a lot of things I've got to sell!

Oh yes. Is the advertisement ready?

No: can't you write it for me? I'll tell you what they are. Though, come to think of it, I must go and see if they are all there. You can wait, I s'pose?

The paper is nearly ready for press.

Well—I'll be back in an hour or two.

What the old Harry's the reason you don't send my paper?

It's the carrier's fault—and his name is Peter—not Harry.

But if *he* don't stop and leave it next time, I will—that's all.

Oh don't—the error shall be corrected.

You didn't report my sloop, Mister. The Sloop Kettle bottom, from Clam Harbor, Captain Rakes, with a cargo of quawhogs—arrived last Sunday.

That was after the last paper was printed.

But you might have got it in, for we laid off and on a whole twenty-four hours.

Oh yes, we might, but you should have got in first.

Please let me look at your files—say about twelve to eighteen months back. I want to find when old —rs. Goit died, and who settled her estate.

By all means. There they are. Sit down.

But you've got better eyesight than I. Just look 'em over for me. It won't take more than an hour or so. You see I never knew she was dead you know. And I expected some of her property.

Then you should have taken the papers.

Well, now and then I borrow one at the next door, to send off to cousin Malachi, and that answers my turn.

You must stop my paper after to-day. I have so much to do that I cannot spare time to read it.

Discontinue my paper, if you please, from this date. Times are so dull, I must retrench. Sixpence a week comes to a whole dollar in three months.

Stop sending our paper. Father's gone to the West Indies, and mother writes him all the news.

Don't send any more papers to Peter Grievous, up in the country.

But who pays his bill? He is three years in arrears!

Well I can't help it. You'd better write to him again. Maybe he'll pay if he can.

That name in the marriage last week wasn't spelt right. It should have been Mehitable, not Mehitabel. Just alter it *next time*.

Oh to be sure. If *we* hit a belle, we'll apologize.

Mister printer, my great uncle Joseph died three weeks ago, and you never noticed it.

How should I record the event without being furnished with the necessary particulars?

But I thought you knew every thing!

This I know—that his stingy heir would have sent the requisite information to the office, had he been aware that such notices are published gratis.

Will there be any war?

I guess not.

Can I have some handbills struck off? I have brought on a collection of wax figures, as large as life. The Witch of Endor, King Richard, with a crooked shin, Moll Pitcher, Amos Kendall, Tecumseh and Col. Johnson, old Nick Biddle and Mr. Van Buren, and all the other great men. Please to make out a flaming sheet, about two foot long, all full of print. What'll be the damage?

Two or three dollars, probably.

Oh—abominable! Why I never give but four and sixpence.

Mister—mother wants you to give her a spoonful of printer's ink to put on a ringworm.

Just call on the apprentice in the printing office—he'll give you some.

What, Jim Collins, in there?

Yes, yes.

Is the comet a-going to come?

They say it will. But you seem frightened.

Why, if it should hit the earth, and kill us all, and destroy all our property, what an awful thing it would be. Here I've been scratching together a little something, and got it all snug—quite a handsome estate—and then to have it all sent to smash—why it's too bad.

But, my good friend, if you go with it and your heirs also, what's the odds? People die only once—in this world at least; and, if it were not wisely 'appointed unto men once to die,' what a good-for-nothing herd would mankind soon become—provided, nevertheless, that such exemption from mortality carried with it no different dispositions, desires, and habits, than those which now distinguish the race. Dismiss your avarice, and your fears will follow. Go home and be quiet—take the newspaper, say your prayers, and pay the printer.

An Arrest.—The Natchez Courier relates the following as a fact:

Some years ago, in a county not a hundred miles from Adams, a small sized man went to the plantation of a certain gentleman who was light in wit, but heavy in flesh, with a piece of paper in his hand folded in a legal form, and known by the observations "*ca. sa.*" Having found the owner of the plantation in the field, he explained his business, when he was requested to read the capias, which commenced as usual, "You are hereby commanded, without delay, to take the body of," &c.

"Humph!" says the prisoner, stretching himself upon his back, "I am ready."

"O, but you don't expect me to carry you in my arms?"

"Certainly, you must '*take my* body,' you know. I do not *resist* the process of the law, understand, but submit with much cheerfulness."

"Will you wait there until I bring a cart?"

"Can't promise—I may recover from my *fatigue* in the meantime."

"Well, what must I do?"

"You must do your duty."

And there he lay, immoveble, until the sheriff left him.

A gentleman who married a lackadaisical young lady, was visited soon after by an old friend. The lady, after enlarging into an animated strain upon the pleasures of London, retired for the night, when his old friend exclaimed, 'Why, Jack, your wife is not so pensive as she used to be.' To which the other replied, with a shrug, 'No, she has left that off; she is now *ex*-pensive.'

How to Keep Awake.—The most of us are in the habit of going to Church, occasionally, and sometimes at this warm season of the year, some are much afflicted with drowsiness, during service. We have heard a remedy prescribed, which is very simple, and may possibly answer the purpose of enabling individuals who are thus Morpheus-ridden to keep awake. If it should be found to produce the effect intended, it must be regarded as a very valuable discovery, and one entitled to a conspicuous place in the public Journals. But for the prescription; well then, when you find yourself about to fall into the arms of Morpheus, raise your left foot two inches from the floor, and hold it still, until you become perfectly wakeful. This can be done without disturbing any body else. Try it. *Troy (Ohio) Times.*

In deliberate duelling, says Blackstone, both parties meet avowedly with an intent to murder; thinking it their duty as gentlemen, and claiming it as their right, to wanton with their own lives and those of their fellow-creatures, without any warrant or authority from any power, divine or human, but in direct contradiction to the laws both of God and man; and therefore the law has justly fixed the crime and punishment of murder on them and on their seconds.

Boston Reformer.

Major Noah hopes that whilst hanging up the Steam Doctors in Mississippi, the people may not get hold of Steam Doctor Rucker, who gave the 15 votes of Tennessee to Van Buren and Johnston in the Baltimore Convention.

CASH for WHEAT.

THE subscriber will give the highest price in Cash for WHEAT, delivered at his mill on Eno, five miles east of Hillsborough;

Where he is now completely prepared for the manufacturing of FLOUR, and intends keeping a full supply on hand for sale by the barrel or load.

T. W. HOLDEN.

August 14. 1f-82

English Teacher Wanted Immediately,

TO take charge of the English School at this place. One who can come well recommended will meet with liberal encouragement. Apply to C. M. Latimer in person, or by letter post paid.

August 8. 81—6w

NOTICE.

ALL those persons indebted to the estate of MARTIN PALMER, decd. are requested to come and pay their respective dues immediately, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

THOS. CLANCY, *Exr.*

August 8. 81—3w

To Journeymen Hatters.

THE subscriber will give employment to a first rate JOURNEYMAN HATTER for six months, and perhaps for a longer period.

F. A. WILLIAMS,

Eight miles below Ruffin's Mill, west side of the River.

Orange county, June 18. 74—3w